

CAPVT XIX

Perfect Passive System; Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

GRAMMATICA

THE PERFECT PASSIVE SYSTEM

The construction of the forms of the **PERFECT PASSIVE SYSTEM** is quite simple: a verb's **PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE** (the fourth principal part) is combined with **sum**, **erō**, and **eram** to form the perfect, future perfect, and pluperfect passive, respectively. The same pattern is employed for verbs of all conjugations; thus, in the following paradigms, **monitus**, **actus**, **auditus**, **captus**, or any other perfect passive participle could be substituted for **laudatus**.

Perfect Indicative Passive

1. laudatus, -a, -um sum
2. laudatus, -a, -um es
3. laudatus, -a, -um est

*I was praised, have been praised
you were praised, have been praised
he, she, it was praised, has been praised*

1. laudati, -ae, -a sumus
2. laudati, -ae, -a estis
3. laudati, -ae, -a sunt

*we were praised, have been praised
you were praised, have been praised
they were praised, have been praised*

Future Perfect Indicative Passive

I will have been praised, etc.

1. laudatus, -a, -um erō
2. laudatus, -a, -um eris
3. laudatus, -a, -um erit

1. laudati, -ae, -a erimus
2. laudati, -ae, -a eritis
3. laudati, -ae, -a erunt

Pluperfect Indicative Passive

I had been praised, etc.

1. laudatus, -a, -um eram
2. laudatus, -a, -um erās
3. laudatus, -a, -um erat

1. laudati, -ae, -a erāmus
2. laudati, -ae, -a erātis
3. laudati, -ae, -a erant

Usage and Translation

Although *sum* + the participle function together in Latin as a verbal unit, the participle in essence is a type of predicate adjective; i.e., *puella laudāta est* = *puella est laudāta*, cf. *puella est bona*. Consequently, and logically, the participle agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case.

Just as Latin uses the present, future, and imperfect of *sum*, *esse* to form these perfect system passive verbs, so English uses the present, future, and past tenses of the verb *to have* as perfect system (active and passive) auxiliaries: *laudātus est*, *he has been praised* (or, simple past, *was praised*); *laudātus erit*, *he will have been praised*; *laudātus erat*, *he had been praised*. Be careful to avoid such common mis-translations as *is praised* for *laudātus est* and *was praised* for *laudātus erat* (caused by looking at the forms of *esse* and the participle separately, rather than viewing them as a unit). The following examples illustrate these rules of form, usage, and translation:

Puella laudāta est. The girl has been (or was) praised.
Puellae laudātae erant. The girls had been praised.
Puellae laudātae erunt. The girls will have been praised.
Pueri moniti sunt. The boys have been (were) warned.
Periculum nōn vīsum erat. The danger had not been seen.
Pericula nōn vīsa sunt. The dangers were not seen.
Litterae scriptae erunt. The letter will have been written.

Synopsis

You can now do a synopsis of first and second conjugation verbs in all six tenses of the indicative, active and passive; here is an example:

Pres.	Fut.	Imperf.	Perf.	Fut. Perf.	Pluperf.
Active					
amat	amābit	amābat	amāvit	amāverit	amāverat
Passive					
amātur	amābitur	amābātur	amātus est	amātus erit	amātus erat

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

As with the English interrogative pronoun ("who?"/"whose?"/"whom?"/"what?"/"which?"), the Latin INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN *quis*, *quid* asks for the identity of a person or thing: e.g., *quid vidēs?* *what do you see?* and *quis cōsiliū habet?* *who has a plan?* In the plural the forms of the Latin interrogative pronoun are

identical to those of the relative pronoun; in the singular it follows the pattern of the relative with two exceptions: (1) the masculine and the feminine have the same forms, (2) the nominative forms are *quis*, *quid* (and *quid* is also, of course, the n. acc. form).

	Singular		Plural		
	M. & F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	quis	quid	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cui	cui	quībus	quībus	quībus
Acc.	quem	quid	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quō	quībus	quībus	quībus

THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

Like the English interrogative adjective ("which . . . ?"/"what . . . ?"/"what kind of . . . ?"), the Latin INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE *quī*, *quae*, *quod* asks for more specific identification of a person or thing: e.g., *quod signum vidēs?* *what sign do you see?* *quae fēmina cōsilium habet?* *which woman has a plan?* *in quā urbe vīvimus?* *in what kind of city are we living?* The word sometimes has exclamatory force: *quōs mōrēs malōs istī habent!* *what terrible morals those men have!* The forms of the interrogative adjective are identical to those of the relative pronoun, in both the singular and the plural.

The Interrogatives and Relative Distinguished

The forms *quis* and *quid* are easily recognized as interrogative pronouns, but otherwise the interrogative pronoun, the interrogative adjective, and the relative pronoun can only be distinguished by their function and context, not by their forms. The following points will make the distinction simple:

- the *interrogative pronoun* asks a question about the identity of a person or thing, has no antecedent, and often introduces a sentence with a question mark at the end (an exception is the "indirect question," introduced in Capvt XXX): *quid legis?* *what are you reading?*
- the *interrogative adjective* asks for more specific identification of a person or thing and both precedes and agrees in gender, number, and case with the noun it is asking about: *quem librum legis?* *which book are you reading?*
- the *relative pronoun* usually introduces a subordinate clause, has an antecedent, and does not ask a question (in fact, relative clauses *answer* questions, in the sense that they are adjectival and provide further information about their antecedents: *liber quem legis est meus*, *the book which you are reading is mine.*

Determine whether a relative pronoun, an interrogative pronoun, or an interrogative adjective is used in the following examples:

Quis librum tibi dedit? Who gave the book to you?

Vir quī librum tibi dedit tē laudāvit. The man who gave you the book praised you.

Quem librum tibi dedit? Which book did he give you?

Cuius librum Cicerō tibi dedit? Whose book did Cicero give to you?

Cuius librī fuit Cicerō auctor? Of which book was Cicero the author?

Vir cuius librum Cicerō tibi dedit tē laudāvit. The man whose book Cicero gave to you praised you.

Cui amīcō librum dedistī? To which friend did you give the book?

Cui librum Cicerō dedit? To whom did Cicero give the book?

Vir cui Cicerō librum dedit tē laudāvit. The man to whom Cicero gave the book praised you.

Quid dedit? What did he give?

Quod praemium dedit? What reward did he give? (praemium, -iī.)

Praemium quod dedit erat magnum. The reward which he gave was large.

Ā quō praemium datum est? By whom was the reward given?

Vir ā quō praemium datum est tē laudāvit. The man by whom the reward was given praised you.

Quō praemiō ille mōtus est? By which reward was that man motivated?

VOCĀBVLA

Be careful not to confuse look-alike words such as *iūdex* and *iūdicium* in this *Vocābula*, and the conjunctions *at*, in the list below, and *et*, learned previously. As you study this new vocabulary, do a synopsis of one of the three new verbs and compare your work with the full conjugation of *laudāre* in the *Summārium Fōrmārum*, p. 501-03; decline the interrogative adjective with one of the new nouns in this list too, e.g., *quī auctor*, *which author?* or *quod scelus*, *what crime?*

argūmentum, *argūmentī*, n., *proof, evidence, argument* (argumentation, argumentative)

auctor, *auctōris*, m., *increaser; author, originator* (authority, authorize)

beneficium, *beneficiū*, n., *benefit, kindness; favor* (beneficence, beneficial, beneficiary; cf. *faciō*)

famīlia, *famīliae*, f., *household, family* (familial, familiar, familiarity)

Graécia, *Graéciae*, f., *Greece*

iūdex, *iūdicis*, m., *judge, juror* (judge, judgment; cf. *iūdicium* below, and *iūs*)

- iūdicium, iūdicī, n., *judgment, decision, opinion; trial* (adjudge, adjudicate, judicial, judicious, injudicious, misjudge, prejudge, prejudice)
 scélus, scéleris, n., *evil deed, crime, sin, wickedness*
 quis? quid?, interrog. pron., *who? whose? whom? what? which?* (quiddity, quidnunc, quip; cf. quisque)
 quī? quae? quod? interrog. adj., *what? which? what kind of?*; sometimes with exclamatory force, *what (a)! what sort of!* (quo jure)
 cértus, cérta, cértum, *definite, sure, certain, reliable* (ascertain, certify, certificate)
 grávis, gráve, *heavy, weighty; serious, important; severe, grievous* (aggravate, grief, grievance, grieve, grave, gravity)
 immortalis, immortalē, *not subject to death, immortal* (cf. mors)
 at, conj. *but; but, mind you; but, you say*; typically a stronger adversative than sed
 nīsi, conj., *if . . . not, unless; except* (nisi prius)
 cóntrā, prep. + acc., *against* ("contra-" in compounds such as contradict, contrast, contravene, contrapuntal, and see "Some Etymological Aids," p. 486; contrary, counter, encounter, country, pro and con)
 iam, adv., *now, already, soon*
 dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī, dēlectātum, *to delight, charm, please* (delectable, delectation)
 liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātum, (1), *to free, liberate* (liberate, liberation, liberal, deliver; cf. liber, libertās)
 parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum, (1), *to prepare, provide; get, obtain* (apparatus, compare, parachute, parapet, parasol, pare, parry, repair, reparation, separate, several)

LĒCTIŌ ET TRĀNSLĀTIŌ

Scan the readings for perfect system passives and interrogative pronouns and adjectives. To avoid confusing the *qu-* words you've recently learned, be sure to review "The Interrogatives and Relative Distinguished" above; and be careful not to translate perfect system passives as simple present, future, and imperfect by mistakenly focusing on the forms of *esse*: e.g., *dēlēta est* in Ex. 2 means *has been/was destroyed*, not *is destroyed*.

EXERCITĀTIONĒS

1. Quis libertātem eōrum eō tempore dēlēre coepit?
2. Cuius libertās ab istō auctōre deinde dēlēta est?
3. Quōs librōs bonōs poēta caecus heri recitāvit?
4. Fēminae librōs difficilēs crās legent quōs mīsisit.
5. Omnia flūmina in mare fluunt et cum eō miscentur.

6. Itaque id genus lūdōrum levium, quod ā multis familiis laudābatur, nōs ipsi numquam cupimus.
7. Pueri et puellae propter facta bona ā mātribus patribusque quoque laudātae erunt.
8. Cūr isti vērītatem timēbant, quā multi adiūtī erant?
9. Hostēs trāns ingēns flūmen in Graeciā deinde cito nāvigāre incēpērunt.
10. Quī vir fortis clārusque, dē quō lēgistī, aetātem brevem mortemque celerem exspectābat?
11. Quae studia gravia tē semper dēlectant, aut quae nunc dēsīderās?
12. Who saw the six men who had prepared this?
13. What was neglected by the second student yesterday?
14. We were helped by the knowledge which had been neglected by him.
15. Whose plans did the old men of all those cities fear? Which plans did they esteem?

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQVAE

1. Quae est nātūra animī? Est mortālis. (Lucretius.)
2. Illa argūmenta vīsa sunt et gravia et certa. (Cicero.)
3. Quid nōs facere contrā istōs et scelera eōrum dēbēmus? (Cicero.)
4. Quid ego ēgī? In quod periculum iactus sum? (Terence.)
5. Ō dī immortālēs! In quā urbe vivimus? Quam cīvītātem habēmus? Quae scelera vidēmus? (Cicero.)
6. Quī sunt bonī cīvēs nisi eī quī officiō moventur et beneficia patriae memoriā tenent? (Cicero.)
7. Alia, quae pecūniā parantur, ab eō stultō parāta sunt; at mōrēs eius vērōs amicōs parāre nōn potuerunt. (Cicero.)

The Aged Playwright Sophocles Holds His Own

Quam multa senēs in mentibus tenent! Sī studium grave et labor et probitās in senectūte remanent, saepe manent etiam memoria, scientia, sapientiaque. Sophoclē, scriptor ille Graecus, ad summam senectūtem tragoediās fēcit; sed propter hoc studium familiam negligere vidēbatur et ā filiis in iūdicium vocātus est. Tum auctor eam tragoediam quam sēcum habuit et quam proximē scripserat, "Oedipum Colōnēum," iūdicibus recitāvit. Ubi haec tragoedia recitāta est, senex sentiētiis iūdicum est liberātus.

Cicero *Sen.* 7.22: In this selection from "On Old Age" (you should re-read the others in *Capita* XV and XVII), Cicero relates an anecdote about the Greek tragedian Sophocles (ca. 496–406 B.C.), who during his long career authored more than 120 plays, many of them prize-winning. —*summam*, *extreme*; "summary," "summit." —*tragoedia*, -ae, f.; the diphthong *oe* has become *e* in the Eng. word; "tragedian," "tragic." —*proximē*, *adv.*

shortly before; “proximity,” “approximate.”—Oedipum Colōnēum: Sophocles composed his last play, “Oedipus at Colonus,” near the end of his life, and it won first place in the theatrical competitions at which it was produced posthumously, by his grandson, in 401 B.C.

QVAESTIŌNĒS: What is Cicero’s purpose in relating this anecdote about Sophocles in his treatise *Dē Senectūte*? Why did the court acquit Sophocles of the charges his sons had brought against him?



Marble statue of Sophocles
Roman copy of a 4th cent. B.C. Greek original
Museo Gregoriano Profano
Vatican Museums, Vatican State

Catullus Bids a Bitter Farewell to Lesbia

Valē, puella—iam Catullus obdūrat.

...

- 15 Scelestā, vae tē! Quae tibi manet vīta?
Quis nunc tē adibit? Cui vidēberis bella?
Quem nunc amābis? Cuius esse dīcēris?
Quem bāsiābis? Cui labella mordēbis?
At tū, Catulle, dēstinātus obdūrā.

*Catullus *Carm.* 8.12, 15–19: Lines excerpted directly from the Catullus poem which you read in a much simplified prose adaptation in *Capvt* II (and which is presented in nearly complete form in *Locī Ant.* I, below, p. 351–52); meter: choliambic.—obdūrāre, *to be hard, be tough, endure*; “obdurate.”—scelestus, -a, -um, *wicked, accursed*; “scelerat.”—vae tē, *woe to you*.—quae: with vīta.—tibi: just as final long vowels were sometimes short-

ened in verse, for metrical reasons, final short vowels were sometimes lengthened.—*adibit*: *will visit*.—*dicēris*: *will you be said*.—*bāsiāre*, *to kiss*.—*cui*: here = *cuius*, as the dat. often has possessive force.—*labellum*, -ī, n., *lip*; “labial.”—*mordēre*, *to bite*; “mordant,” “morsel,” “remorse.”—*dēstinātus*, -a, -um, *resolved, firm*; “destination,” “destiny.”)

QVAESTIŌNĒS: What are the most striking stylistic features of this excerpt?—think even of rhythms and sound effects. How does Catullus’ language resemble that of a prosecuting attorney?—how do his questions become progressively more intense? What psychology does Catullus play upon in describing himself in third person, and then addressing and lecturing himself in the poem’s closing line?

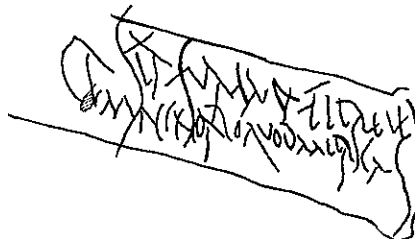
Message from a Bookcase

Sēlectōs nisi dās mihi libellōs,
admittam tineās trucēsque blattās!

*Martial *Epig.* 14.37: One of the first books Martial wrote, though appearing in manuscripts as Liber XIV, was separately titled *Apophorēta*, a Greek word lit. meaning “things (for guests) to take away,” like our “party favors.” Each of these little gift poems was labeled with the name of the object it accompanied (here a *scrīnium*, a cylindrical container for holding books), and in many the gift itself addresses the reader—in this instance with a threat! Meter: hendecasyllabic.—*sēlectus*, -a, -um, *select, carefully chosen*; “selection,” “selective.”—*tinea*, -ae, f., *maggot, bookworm*; “tineal.”—*trux*, gen. *trucis*, *fierce, savage*; “truculent.”—*blatta*, -ae, f., *cockroach*.

QVAESTIŌNĒS: As we have seen, word order in verse is much freer than that of prose; how might you here re-arrange the words of the first line into standard prose order? Which word in particular adds mock intensity to the bookcase’s threat?

SCRĪPTA IN PARIETIBVS



Castā sum māter, et omnīnō alō quod mercās.

CIL 4.8842: This graffito was found in a structure in Reg. III, Ins. 3, identified by the editors of *CIL* as a school for Pompeian youth (*schola iuuentūtis*). The building seems to have had an association with Flora, Roman goddess of spring and flowering and the renewal of life, whose name appears twice in a nearby graffito (4.8840) and who was per-

haps the school's tutelary deity; the editors of *CIL* take this graffito to be from a hymn in which the goddess addresses the young worshiper.—*castus*, -a, -um, *unstained, holy, pure*; “chaste,” “chastity.”—*casta . . . māter*: the designation suits Flora, as a major fertility goddess; her yearly festival, the Floralia, was regarded by prostitutes as their own special holiday.—*omnīnō*, adv., *wholly, entirely, altogether*; “omnipotent,” “omniscient.”—*mercāre*, *to buy, trade; deal in, traffic in* (for the likely sense here, cf. the Eng. idiom, “in all your dealings” = “all that you deal with”); “mercantile,” “merchant.”

LATĪNA EST GAUDIVM—ET V̄TILIS!

Salvēte!—*quid agitis?* We've been seeing *quid* in that idiom (*how are you doing?* not *what are you doing?*) ever since Capvt II, and do you recall *quid novī*, *what's new?*, from the discussion of the genitive of the whole in Capvt XV? Even before beginning your study of Latin you'd likely encountered the common phrase *quid prō quō*, *one thing in return for another* (= “tit for tat”—*quid* was often equivalent to the indefinite *something*) and you may even have run into *quidnunc*, a “busybody” (lit., *what-now?!).* The interrogative adjective has also come into English: *quō jūre* (= classical *iūre*), *by what (legal) right*, *quō animō*, *with what intention*, and *quō modō*, *in what manner*. You learned *iaciō*, *iacere*, *iēcī*, *iactum* in Capvt XV: you can now recognize the perfect passive form in Julius Caesar's famous dictum, *alea iacta est*, *the die has been cast*, a remark he made in 49 B.C. when crossing the Rubicon river in northern Italy (see Map 1) and embarking upon civil war with Pompey the Great. *Discipulī discipulaeque, valēte!*

CAPVT XVIII

First and Second Conjugations: Present System Passive; Ablative of Agent

GRAMMATICA

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS: PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE VOICE

In Latin as in English there are **PASSIVE VOICE** verb forms and passive sentence types, in which the subject is *passive recipient* of the action (rather than *actively performing* the action, as in the active voice). The rule for forming the passive of first and second conjugation present system passives (i.e., passives of the present, future, and imperfect tenses) is an easy one: simply substitute the new passive endings (-r, -ris, -tur; -mur, -mini, -ntur) for the active ones learned in Capvt I (-ō/-m, -s, -t; -mus, -tis, -nt). The few exceptions to this rule are highlighted in bold in the following paradigms.

Present Indicative Passive *Laudō* and *Moneō*

Passive Endings

1. -r	laúd-or	móneor	<i>I am (being) praised, warned</i>
2. -ris	laudā-ris	monēris	<i>you are (being) praised, warned</i>
3. -tur	laudā-tur	monētur	<i>he is (being) praised, warned</i>
1. -mur	laudā-mur	monēmur	<i>we are (being) praised, warned</i>
2. -mini	laudā-mini	monēmini	<i>you are (being) praised, warned</i>
3. -ntur	laudā-ntur	monéntur	<i>they are (being) praised, warned</i>

Imperfect Indicative Passive

I was (being) praised, used to be praised, etc.

1. laudā-ba-r
2. laudā-bā-ris
3. laudā-bā-tur

1. laudā-bā-mur
2. laudā-bā-mini
3. laudā-bā-ntur

I was (being) warned, used to be warned, etc.

- monēbar
- monēbāris
- monēbātur

- monēbāmur
- monēbāmini
- monēbāntur

Future Indicative Passive

I will be praised

1. laudā-b-or
2. laudā-be-ris
3. laudā-bi-tur

1. laudā-bi-mur
2. laudā-bi-mini
3. laudā-bi-ntur

I will be warned

- monēbor
- monēberis
- monēbitur

- monēbimur
- monēbimini
- monēbuntur

The exceptional forms, highlighted in bold above, are few: in the first person singular, present and future, the active ending -ō is shortened and -r is added to directly to it, instead of being substituted for it; -bi- is changed to -be- in the future second person singular. Notice, too, that the stem vowel remains short in **laudan-tur/monentur** but is long in **laudātur/monētur** (review the rule in Capvt I: vowels are generally shortened before nt in any position but only before a final -m, -r, or -t, hence **laudat** but **laudātur**). Latin had an alternate second person singular passive ending in -re (e.g., **laudābere** for **laudāberis**); this ending is not employed in this book, but you will likely encounter it in your later readings.

Present Passive Infinitive

The present passive infinitive of first and second conjugation verbs is formed by changing final -e of the active to -ī.

laudāre, to praise
laudārī, to be praised

monēre, to warn
monērī, to be warned

Usage

When a verb is active voice (from **agō**, **agere**, **ēgī**, **āctum**, to act), the subject performs the action; with a verb in passive voice (from **patior**, **patī**, **passus sum**,

to *undergo, experience*) the subject is passively acted upon. As a rule, only transitive verbs are used in the passive; and what had been the object of the transitive verb (receiving the action of the verb) now becomes the subject of the passive verb (still receiving the action of the verb). To make verbs passive in English, we use a form of the verb "to be":

Caesarem admonet. *He warns Caesar.*

Caesar admonētur. *Caesar is (being) warned.*

Urbem dēlēbant. *They were destroying the city.*

Urbs dēlēbātur. *The city was being destroyed.*

Patriam cōservābit. *He will save the country.*

Patria cōservābitur. *The country will be saved.*

ABLATIVE OF PERSONAL AGENT

The personal *agent by whom* the action of a passive verb is performed is indicated by *ā/ab* and the ABLATIVE OF AGENT; the *means by which* the action is accomplished is indicated by the ABLATIVE OF MEANS, without a preposition, as you have already learned in Capvt XIV. Both constructions are common with passive verbs, as seen in the following examples:

Di Caesarem admonent. *The gods are warning Caesar.*

Caesar ā dīs admonētur. *Caesar is warned by the gods. (Agent)*

Caesar hīs prōdigiīs admonētur. *Caesar is warned by these omens (prōdigiūm). (Means)*

Malī virī urbem dēlēbant. *Evil men were destroying the city.*

Urbs ab malīs virīs dēlēbātur. *The city was being destroyed by evil men. (Agent)*

Urbs flammīs dēlēbātur. *The city was being destroyed by flames (flamma). (Means)*

Hī cīvēs patriam cōservābunt. *These citizens will save the country.*

Patria ab hīs cīvibus cōservābitur. *The country will be saved by these citizens. (Agent)*

Patria armīs et vērītate cōservābitur. *The country will be saved by arms and truth. (Means)*

As seen in these examples, an active sentence construction can be transformed to a passive construction in this way: what was the direct object becomes the subject; what was the subject becomes in Latin an ablative of agent, if a person, or an ablative of means, if a thing; and a passive verb form, in the appropriate person, number, and tense, is substituted for the active.